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Fruits and Flowers

FOR THE
Farm and Home



It's Not a Home
Until It's Planted



North State Nursery Company

NURSERYMEN

Julian, North Carolina

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NORTH STATE NURSERY CO.

JULIAN, NORTH CAROLINA

**Fruit, Shade and Nut Trees, Grape Vines,
Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens**

LOCATION

Our nursery farm is near the town of Julian, Guilford County, N. C., on the Atlantic & Yadkin Division of the Southern Railway, 15 miles southeast of Greensboro, N. C.

We are in the famous Piedmont section and have a variety of soils from the stiff clays to the light sandy loams, all of which are necessary to the growth and development of general nursery stock.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Many lists of trees and plants are so long and confusing that the customer is at a loss to know just what he wants.

We do not undertake to grow a big line of nursery stock, but have selected a line of fruits covering the whole season and these we believe are as good as any nursery can offer. We also offer a select line of shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, and ornamental plants from which you can with confidence make your selection.

Our stock is grown and handled under the supervision of some one of our company, and in this way we believe errors are less liable to occur than when work is all done by hired help.

GUARANTEE

We endeavor to keep our varieties true to name and have tested many of them ourselves, but should any tree or plant prove otherwise we will replace free of charge or refund the amount paid, but we will not be responsible further.

HOW TO ORDER

Most people know but little about nursery stock and have to rely on the agent or the nurseryman. We furnish "Trustworthy Trees and Plants" and make an effort to employ only honest and straightforward salesmen. If convenient, place your order with one of them; if not, send direct to us. We will give it careful attention and ship at the proper time.

INSPECTION

Our stock is examined every year by a duly authorized state agent, and we furnish a certificate of inspection with each shipment showing that the stock is free from insect pests and contagious diseases.

REPLACING

We endeavor to deliver stock in good condition, and when properly handled and cared for very few plants will die; but such plants as do not put out the following spring after planting will be replaced at half price if reported in a reasonable length of time.

WHEN FROZEN IN TRANSIT

Nursery stock frozen in transit will not be damaged if handled properly. If you find any sign of frost in the package close up tight and place in cellar or bury in the ground or in sawdust. Do not handle the stock till all sign of frost is gone. It usually takes eight or ten days to draw the frost in this way.

DELAYS IN TRANSIT

If a shipment should be delayed in transit and open up dry and somewhat shriveled, the placing in water for ten or twelve hours will usually restore.

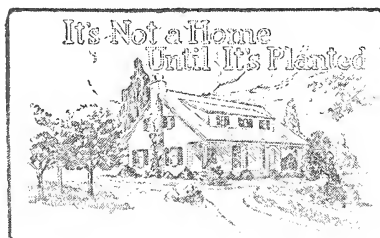
HINTS ON HANDLING AND PLANTING

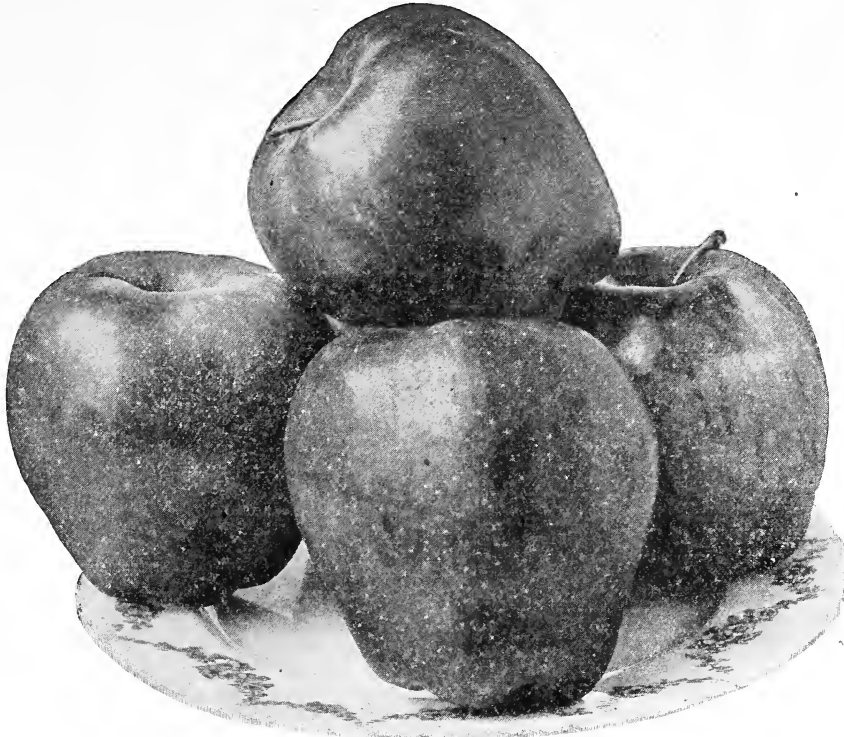
When you get your trees do not allow the roots to dry. If you cannot set them right away take off the packing, heel them in the ground and pour in water. Keep them moist until set. If roots are very dry, place them in water for three or four hours, or make a thin puddle of mud and leave them in it overnight. Cut off to the sound wood any broken or mutilated roots. Then cut back all Apple, Peach and Pear limbs to at least half their length. Straight stems should be cut back to 30 or 36 inches. Remove all label wires.

Dig holes for trees large enough to admit roots without bending or cramping them. When setting trees be sure to work the dirt in around the roots—do it with your fingers—so as to leave no open or vacant places. Put no manure in hole, but use good rich soil.

Prune, cultivate and spray your trees from year to year. Don't sow clover or small grain in your orchard. This takes the moisture the trees ought to get.

Our Fruits are listed according to their ripening season. The first to ripen are listed and described first, the next earliest next, and so on.





Delicious Apple

APPLES

The apple is perhaps the most valuable of all fruits as it can usually be had all the year round. They are healthful as well as palatable, and can be used in cooking in so many different ways, that no one who has land—even a small town lot—should neglect to plant them. To do well the apple requires good soil, well drained. They reach their perfection on deep, gravelly or clay loam, though, with proper care and attention, they will succeed on any good, well drained soil. Plant 25 to 30 feet each way.

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

Yellow May. The earliest of all; small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; hardy, and popular on account of its earliness.

Early Colton. One of the best early apples; ripens right after Yellow May. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow.

Early Harvest. Size medium, roundish oblate, pale yellow, fine, grows thrifty, bears young and abundantly. June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium to large; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good; prolific dwarfish. June.

Williams. (Williams Early Red.) We believe this variety to be one of the very best early summer apples both for market and home use; medium size, dark red, subacid.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large; oblong, deep red. Flesh tender, mild subacid. Begins to ripen early in June and continues for several weeks. A favorite with many.

Red Astrichan. Large, roundish, oblate; deep red, rather acid, but good cooking and market variety. June and July.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish conical; dull red stripes on pale yellowish ground; rich, juicy, and one of the best. August.

Improved Horse. The original old horse apple, for some reason, does not do near as well as it once did. We think it likely that Improved Horse is a seedling of the old horse, but it gives more general satisfaction, produces a larger and more thrifty tree, and the fruit is equally as large and fully as good. Large, yellow, rich, juicy, with pleasant subacid flavor.

Coble's Wilder. Originated on our nursery farm. A vigorous growing tree. Fruit medium size, red on yellow, crisp, highly flavored. Grow in clusters. Very prolific. August.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. The standard fall apple. September and October.

Buckingham. Large, pale red striped; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy. Rather acid, but good cooker. September and October.

Grimes Golden. An apple of the finest quality. Medium to large; flesh yellow, subacid, aromatic, spicy, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to November.

Delicious. One of the very best apples. Seems to succeed almost anywhere. Of fine flavor, and we think well named. Large, red, nearly sweet, but slightly subacid. Early and prolific bearer and fine keeper. Fall and early winter.

WINTER APPLES

Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles. The tree is a strong grower and a regular and an abundant bearer. Fruit large, deep red, subacid and very highly flavored.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large, pale yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. Late fall and early winter.

Winesap. A well known, popular, dark red variety, of medium to large size. Firm, crisp, juicy, subacid and of fine quality. One of the best keepers.

Stayman's Winesap. Larger than Winesap; yellow and red with dots. Tender, juicy, subacid, quality fine. Splendid keeper.

Red Limbertwig. Medium size, pale yellow sprinkled with red. Fine flavor, good late keeper.

Arkansas Black. Medium size. Very dark red, roundish, flesh yellow, rich, juicy and crisp. Fine late keeper.

PEACHES

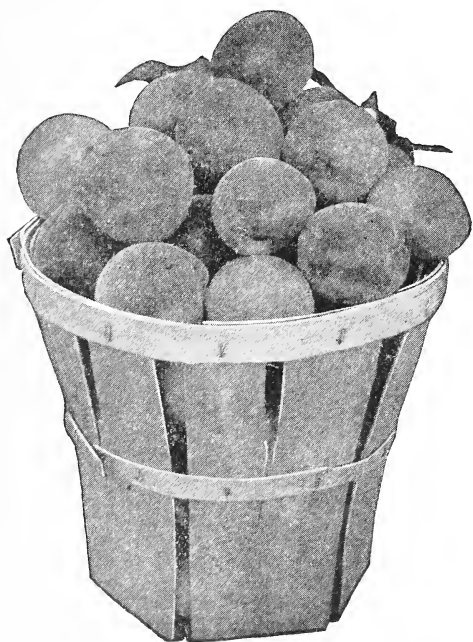
The Peach is one of the most highly prized fruits, especially in the South, where it ripens so early and succeeds so well. Every farmer should have them ripening from May to October, and a dozen trees or more can easily be set on almost any town lot. Set 15 to 20 feet each way. Cut most of the top off when setting. Cultivate well in early summer and keep it up from year to year. Never sow peach orchard in grass or small grain.

MAY AND JUNE PEACHES

Mayflower. Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; color, red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like many other kinds. Blooms very late and crop seldom cut off by late frosts; size medium, quality good. Good grower and a very prolific bearer. First of June here but in May further south and east. Semi-cling.

Victor. A very early peach. Ripens just after Mayflower. Medium to large, nearly white, but splashed with light red. A good peach; semi-cling.

Sneed. A valuable early peach. Size medium to large. Color greenish white, with a crimson blush. When matured well it is good and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Semi-cling.



Fruit like this may be grown in the smallest yard.

Yellow Swan. Fruit medium to large. Flesh yellow, and of good quality. Good peach for home planting. Semi-cling.

Arp Beauty. One of the very best early peaches. Medium size, flesh yellow, quality good. Ripens with Greensboro; nearly free.

Greensboro. Roundish, but sometimes elongated and slightly flattened. Flesh white, very juicy and of good quality; skin white with velvety red cheek; one of the largest and most highly-prized early peaches. June 20 to 25. Semi-cling.

JULY PEACHES

Carmen. Large, nearly round, well colored. Skin very tough. Flesh tender, juicy and of fine flavor; very hardy, heavy bearer, good shipper. Early July. Semi-cling.

Connett's Early. Originated in Guilford County, North Carolina, and highly prized. Fruit large, creamy white with a blush. Seed small; quality good. Second week in July.

Chinese Cling. A fine old variety. Very large, juicy, good. Skin creamy white, with marble red next to the sun. Cling. Last of July.

Belle of Georgia. Large; skin white, with red cheek, flesh white, firm, and of fine flavor; vigorous grower and very prolific. One of the best for local and northern market. Last of July. Freestone.

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream colored, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Cling. Last of July.

J. H. Hale. Very large, showy yellow peach. Has attracted more attention than any peach introduced in recent years. Quality fine, melting and rich. Splendid shipper and market kind. Last of July. Freestone.

AUGUST PEACHES

Elberta. The most widely known peach. Large, yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree vigorous and strong, thrifty grower. The standard peach for local and northern market. Last of July and first of August. Freestone.

Stump the World. Medium to large, nearly round; color red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer peaches. Ripens late July and early August. Freestone.

Lyndon Cling. Large, bright red on one side, with beautiful yellow on the other. Flesh light yellow and of unusually fine quality. One of the best August clings.

Nina. A big yellow freestone peach. Very much like Elberta but a few days later. Quality fine.

Matthews' Beauty. Of very large size. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, very fine texture, firm and rich, with excellent flavor. Freestone. Last of August.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

Salway. Large, creamy yellow, beautifully mottled with dark red; flesh yellow; quality good. Freestone.

Eaton's Golden. Medium size. Yellow, with a perfectly fine flavor. One of the best yellow clings. September.

OCTOBER PEACHES

Gladstone. Large, roundish, yellow peach, with crimson cheek. Highly flavored, rich, melting and juicy. Not tough like most late peaches. Clingstone.

Stinson's October. Large, red, with blush. Good quality. Keeps well and not subject to rot. One of the best late peaches. Cling.

PEARS

The Pear is an excellent fruit, and grows well on almost any good, well drained soil. When blight appears cut it out and cut three or four inches below where blighted. We think it blights less when not cultivated much. Cut back half of each year's growth. Set 18 to 20 feet each way.

SUMMER PEARS

Early Harvest. Tree a strong grower and hardy. Fruit medium to large; yellow with red cheek; quality fair. Ripens with the earliest. July.

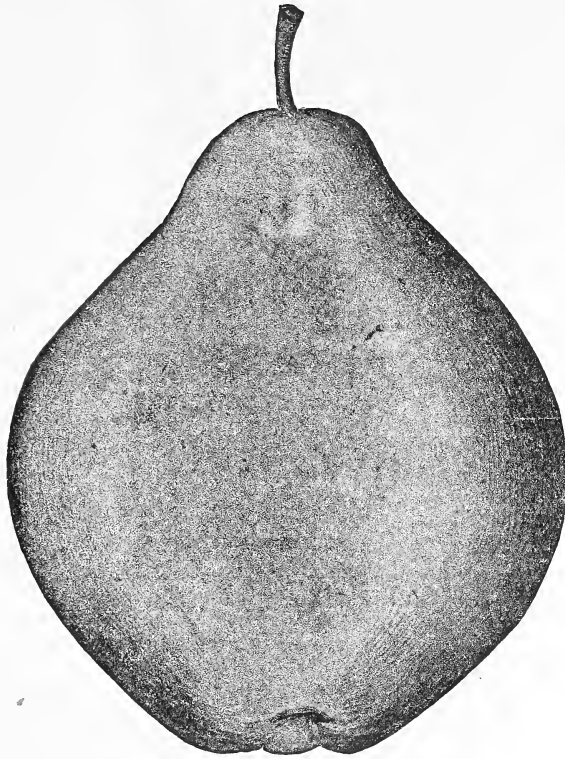
Seckle. Small, short, pear formed; yellowish brown with russet-red cheek, very juicy and sweet. One of the very best eating pears.

Lecont. Fruit large; young and very prolific bearer. Skin smooth and creamy yellow. August and September.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

The Tar Heel. (A pear which does not blight.) The trees from which this wonderful pear is grown now stand in one of our Eastern Carolina towns about 150 miles from the coast.

We discovered these two trees several years ago and have kept an eye on them ever since. They are large, thrifty trees, and bore, last year, at least twenty bushels each. This pear has been known as the Sand Pear, but we do not think it is, as it differs somewhat from the Chinese Sand. These trees, though about 20 years old, have never blighted, nor shown any sign of it, though other kinds planted nearby blight as usual.



Kieffer Pear

ceeds on quite a variety of soils, but perhaps does best on gravelly land. The trees of the sweets grow large, while the sours are more dwarfish, yet they attain a fair size.

Black Tartarian. Large, dark red, nearly black; a splendid cherry for eating fresh. Ripens middle of May. Sweet.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow; tree a strong, thrifty grower. One of the best. Middle of May. Sweet.

May Duke. Medium size, dark red; melting, rich and juicy. An old and popular sort. May 20. Sour.

Early Richmond. Medium, red; flesh melting, juicy, and of a rich acid flavor. Very productive and hardy. Middle of May. Sour.

Baldwin. A large tart cherry of the Morella class. Fruit very large and handsome. Tree a fine grower and great bearer. Succeeds where the old Morella does. May.

PLUMS AND DAMSONS

Many people do not think much of the Plum, as they associate the word with a thicket of little old field plums. The fine Japanese varieties are so far ahead of our American plums that there is no comparison. These trees will grow and thrive almost

The Tar Heel Pear (Continued)

We believe we have found a very valuable tree and recommend it to our patrons. Tree unusually vigorous, thrifty, and an abundant bearer. Fruit roundish, and when ripe nearly as yellow as an orange. Of about the same quality as Kieffer, but hardly as large and two weeks earlier. September.

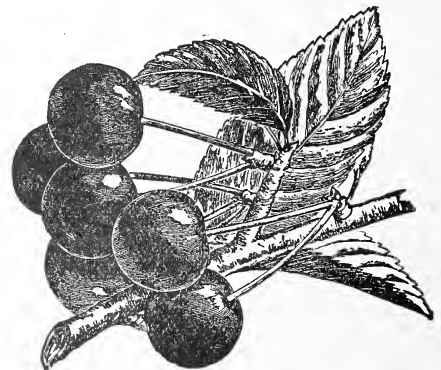
Garber. Trees hardy and a strong, thrifty grower. A large, yellow, pink-cheeked pear of excellent flavor, rich, juicy and luscious. Very productive. September.

Kieffer. Size large, very handsome, skin yellow with a bright vermillion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma. Vigorous, thrifty grower, and a very young and prolific bearer. September and October.

Magnolia. Large, broad to roundish; smooth surface, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on sunny side. Dots numerous; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy; mild subacid. Early bearer, thrifty dwarfish grower. October and November.

CHERRIES

The Cherry is a fine fruit, and deserves more attention than it gets. The sweet varieties are best for eating, while the sour kinds are best for cooking. It suc-



Early Richmond Cherry

anywhere and under almost any condition. They are very early and very prolific bearers—bearing more fruit to “the square inch” than any tree we know of. We list below a few of these splendid Japanese varieties.

Red June. Tree vigorous and prolific. Fruit medium to large; elongated at apex; vermilion red all over with delicate bloom; flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet and slightly subacid; flavor pleasant. Quality good. Last of June.

Abundance. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large, oval, skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid; fine flavor. First week in July.

Burbank. One of the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties. Color clear cherry red; flesh yellow, juicy and fine flavored. Last half of July.

Wickson. Very large; crimson; flesh firm, sugary and fine flavored. First of August.

Damson. A fine fruit, especially for preserving; medium size, dark purple; juicy; tree hardy and good bearer.

APRICOTS

One of the best and most highly prized fruits. There is hardly any fruit of better quality. It blooms rather early and is often killed by late frosts.



Abundance Plum

FIGS

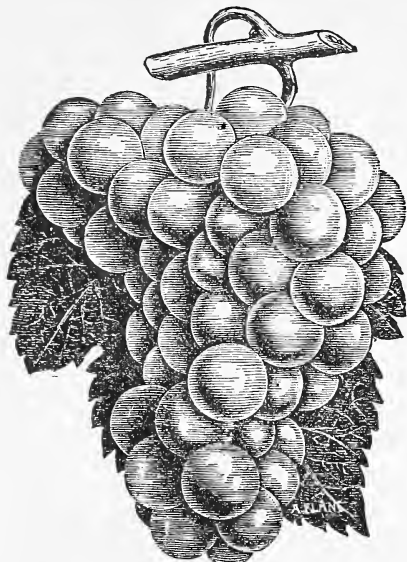
But few fruits are appreciated more than the Fig. They do well in all the Southland, but in some sections require protection from cold. Plant in protected places, like the south side of buildings.

Brown Turkey. This is doubtless the best and most reliable fig for this section. Seems to do well anywhere. Is coppery brown, medium to large, broad pear-shaped.

Marseilles. Large, fine fig; color yellowish-white.

The appearance of any back yard can be improved by the use of fruit trees, vines and berry plants, and the cost of setting is about the only expense that would be necessary. They mean more fresh fruit for the table and a considerable reduction in the grocery bill.

GRAPES



Concord Grape

Grapes grow and do well in almost any good, well-drained soil. There are many kinds. We list below a few of the best.

Moore's Early. Bunches medium; berries large, roundish; nearly black, with heavy blue bloom; quality fair. Very early.

Campbell's Early. Black; clusters and berries large and perfect; rich flavor. A fine keeper. Vine vigorous and productive.

Brighton. Bunches large; coppery red, berries large, roundish, skin thin, quality good. Fine for table and market.

Concord. Well known and without doubt the best general purpose grape. Berries large and dark purple or black. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

Niagara. Bunches and berries large; greenish yellow. Flesh purple and sweet. Remarkable for size and appearance. Vigorous and productive.

Lutie. We know of no better grape for the South. Brownish red; bunches and berries large, juicy, sugary.

Delaware. One of the best grapes. Berries red, but rather small. Bunches large; good quality.

Catawba. Large bunch and berry; coppery red; flavor rich, sweet. Late.

Scuppernong. Large, white, bunches small, juicy, fine grape. Well known and popular. September.

James. Large berries; black; said by many to be even better than Scuppernong. September and October.

Thomas. Perhaps the sweetest and best of the Scuppernong class. Dark, reddish purple. Known in some sections as the Sugar Thomas.

Flowers. Black; bunches and grapes large; skin rather thick and fine for preserving; good quality. One month later than Scuppernong.

BERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS

The small fruits are of much value. They produce well almost anywhere. With a little care and attention an abundance of fine fruit may be had.

DEWBERRIES

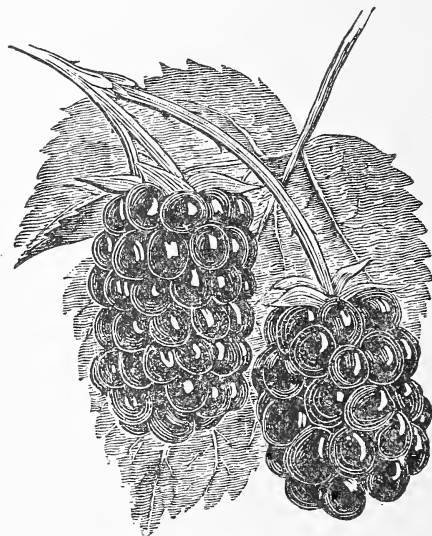
The **Lucretia** is undoubtedly the best of all; large and prolific; easily cultivated; valuable for home and market. Many carloads of this variety go to the northern markets every year.

RASPBERRIES

St. Regis. Red. Bears all summer if kept in growing condition. Will grow in almost any soil. Early and prolific bearer.

Cuthbert. One of the best red berries. Plants vigorous and productive.

Gregg. A well known variety. Black; strong grower and good bearer.



Lucretia Dewberry

BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is worthy of more attention than it gets. Most people depend on the wild ones, but the cultivated varieties will produce splendid results if given a chance.

STRAWBERRIES

There is no finer fruit than the Strawberry. It grows and produces well almost anywhere, but perhaps reaches its perfection on low, stiff, dark sandy loam.

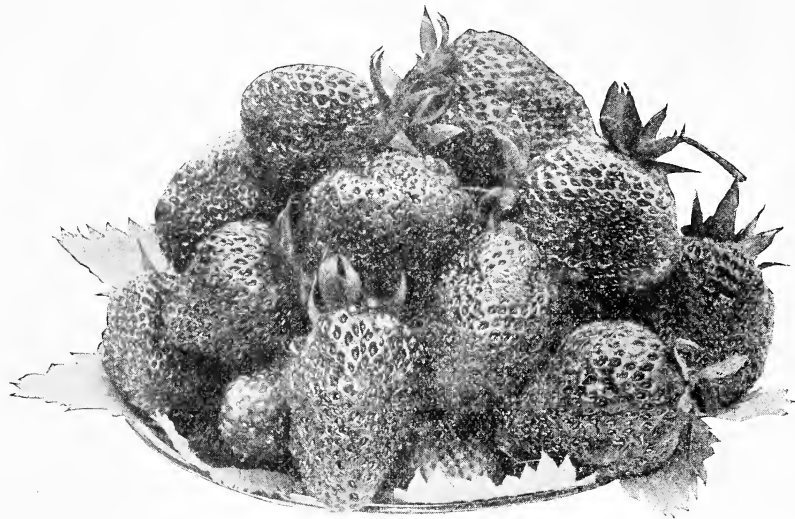
Make ground good, cultivate well and often. Keep down all grass and weeds.

Missionary. The standard extra-early berry. Fruit of good size and color; quite firm. Good for local or distant market.

Lady Thompson.
Old standard variety. Said to produce more fruit than most other kinds. Color and quality good. Plants are strong and thrifty. Mid-season.

Greensboro Favorite. Medium size; deep rich red. Strong deeply rooted plants, bearing well in dry weather when many others fail. Bears longer than most other kinds.

Progressive. The best everbearing berry for the South. Size medium, quality good. When season is good bears right up to cold weather.



Greensboro Favorite Strawberry

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

There is no better fruit for hogs and chickens than the Mulberry. They are also good to plant near cherry trees or on strawberry plantations to attract the birds.

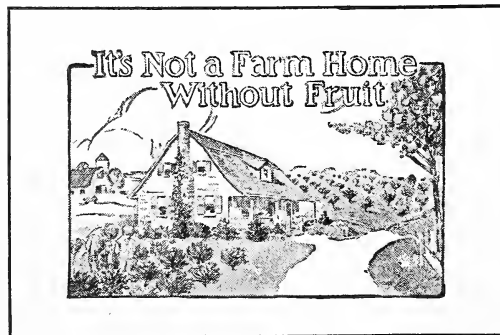
Black English. Said to be the most prolific mulberry in cultivation. Fruit large, perfectly black when fully ripe; rich and delicious. Bears from May to August.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

This valuable fruit has never been appreciated much in this country but looked upon more as a novelty. It is now slowly but steadily growing in favor. In some of the old countries it is almost as important a fruit as the apple is to us. There are many kinds ripening from August to December. A young and an abundant bearer.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalks of Rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing and making pies. Requires partial shade in the South.



NUT TREES

WALNUTS

Japanese Walnuts. Tree hardy, vigorous, and rapid grower. Inclined to low spreading head but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Nuts borne in great clusters. Bears early, sometimes in nursery row.

English Walnut. Fine grower, with handsome spreading head. Nut well known. For some reason but few trees have amounted to much in this country.



Stuart Pecan

PECANS

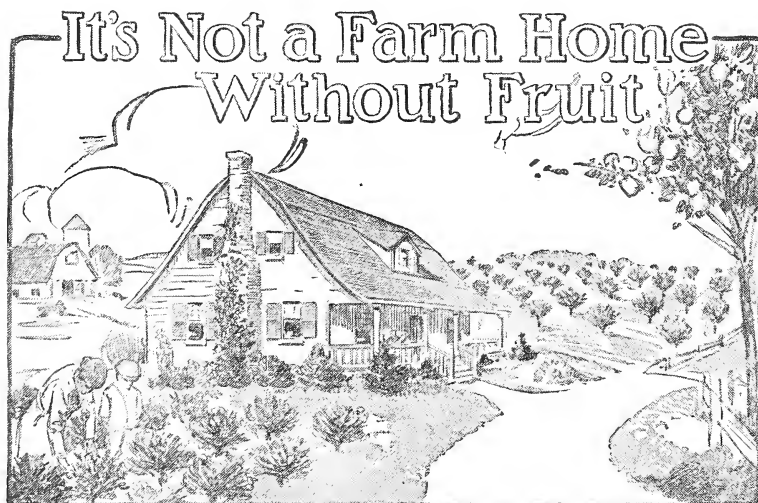
There is no finer nut than the Pecan. It will thrive on almost any good, well drained soil. Perhaps it does best on rich filled-in land, but many good bearing trees are found on high lands. The trees are long lived and come into bearing reasonably early, often bearing a few nuts at three or four years old. "Plan to plant another tree."

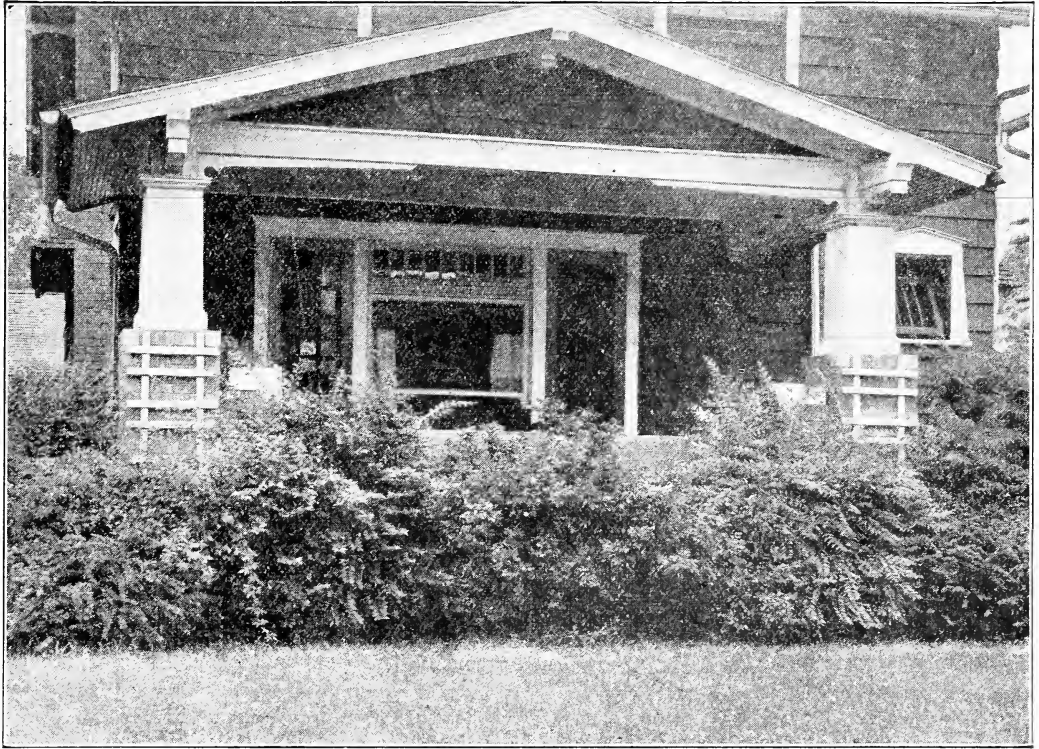
Schley. The Schley is one of the very best pecans. A good bearer, good size, shell thin. Brings a high price on the market.

Stuart. One of the largest; runs 40 to 50 nuts to the pound. Thin shell, very heavy bearer, vigorous, upright growing tree and does well almost anywhere. Plant the Stuart.

Success. A fine new variety; good size, thin shell and vigorous grower.

Delmas. An old variety of vigorous growth. Nuts large as Stuart. Quite productive, and succeeds well on heavy stiff lands and in hill country.





Proper Use of Shrubbery

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

If the home orchard and the garden of small fruits is a valuable addition to a place, how much more so is the planting of a few shade trees and shrubs! Truly a place is not a home until it has around it some of the growing things that tend to lift us from the sordid things about us into an atmosphere where we see nature at its best. For the added financial value, for the sake of personal enjoyment, for the influence of beauty and growing things on the lives of children, and for making a fruitful and beautiful Southland one cannot afford to neglect the planting of the home grounds.

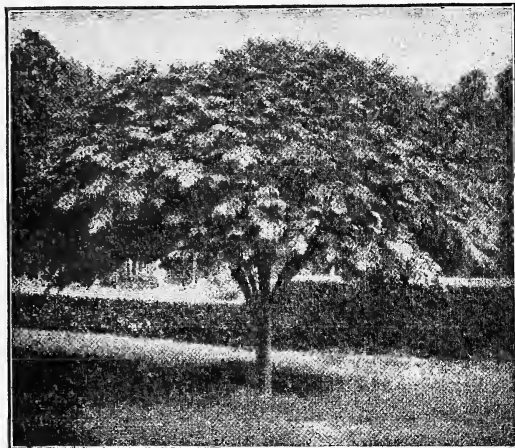
SHADE TREES

Silver Maple. The most rapid grower of the maples. Foliage bright green on the upper surface and silvery white underneath. Attains a height of forty to fifty feet. Is a graceful tree and perfectly hardy.

Norway Maple. One of the best shade trees. Reasonably fast grower; compact, broad spreading head. Rich green foliage. Very hardy. 30 to 40 feet.

Sugar Maple. A large fine tree; pyramidal in form; dense dark green foliage in summer, changing in autumn to bright shades of gold, scarlet and crimson. Hardy. 50 to 75 feet.

Carolina Poplar. One of the most rapid growing trees. Upright in growth and attaining a height of 60 to 75 feet. After tree is well established—say 15 or 20 feet high—it should be topped back to make it more spreading.



Texas Umbrella Tree

Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana*). Small, compact evergreen with golden yellow foliage. One of the very best evergreens. Fine for formal planting.

Chinese Arborvitæ (*Thuja Orientalis*). Of medium size and rapid growth. Not as dense as some kinds. Has dark green foliage in summer, turning to rich brown in autumn.

Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis Globosa*). A dwarf, compact-growing evergreen. Forms a natural dark green globe without any trimming. Very attractive.

Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis*). Of rapid, upright growing habit. Foliage lighter green than most arborvitæ.

Hemlock Spruce (*Thuga Canadensis*). A very graceful evergreen with long, slender, drooping branches. A good grower and in time comes to be a large tree.

Retinispora Pulmosa Aurea. Pyramidal in form, with plume-like foliage of light green color. Tips of branches and especially the new growth, golden yellow.

Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchii. Very dense in growth; light bluish-green foliage. Very striking in appearance and a favorite.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Communis Hibernica*). Dense and upright in growth, with soft silvery-green foliage.

Biota Rosedale. Dense and dwarfish in growth. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter.

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*). A splendid evergreen tree; lofty, erect and symmetrical. The branches of the older specimens somewhat drooping, which gives it a very graceful appearance.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abelia Grindiflora. One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. Branches slender and graceful, leaves small and dark glossy-green. From early summer to late fall its branches are almost covered with pretty little white and pink flowers. One of the very best plants for the South.

SHADE TREES (Continued)

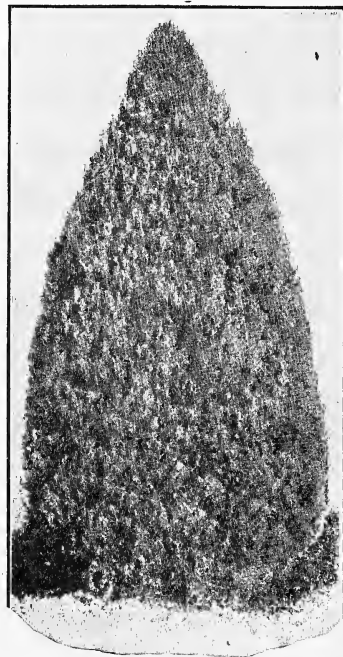
Texas Umbrella. A rapid growing tree of broad spreading habit. Foliage very dense so that the sun hardly shines through it. It resembles a big umbrella. 15 to 20 feet.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Develops a broad, dense head of large, green, heart-shaped leaves. Foliage remains on tree very late. Fine for bordering driveways or where a low headed tree is desired.

Weeping Willow. Well known large weeping tree. Grows almost anywhere, but does especially well by the water-side or in low grounds.

HARDY EVERGREENS

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis*). A good evergreen for specimen or mass planting; valuable also for hedges or for wind-breaks. Foliage deep green, changing in autumn to a brownish green.



Biota Orientalis or Chinese Arborvitæ

Acuba Japonica or Gold Dust Plant. A fine shrub with large glossy evergreen leaves, beautifully spotted with yellow. Plants thrive best in partial shade and look best in groups.

English Laurel (*Laurocerasus Rotundifolia*). A rather large shrub with handsome shining evergreen leaves. Fine for mass planting. One of the very best broad-leaved evergreens.

Euonymus Japonicus. Handsome large shrub with glossy green leaves, which hold their color all winter. Greenish white blooms in July; red berries later.

Ligustrum Lucidum. A fine evergreen shrub with thick dark shiny green leaves and black berries which remain through the winter. Suitable for mass planting.

Magnolia Grandiflora. Grand southern evergreen. Grows reasonably fast and in time comes to be a large tree. Leaves large, thick, shiny, glistening. Flowers beautiful; large, waxy, white, lemon-scented, and produced through a period of two or three months.

Mahonia Japonica. Bright shiny green foliage. Leaves somewhat like American Holly. Flowers yellow followed by bunches of black berries. Does well with some shade.



Norway Spruce

Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia Florida*). An old favorite Southern evergreen shrub. Its masses of showy white flowers together with its shiny green leaves makes it quite attractive. Plant graceful; flowers waxy and quite fragrant. Not very hardy, but does well in eastern Carolina and farther south.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

Althia—Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*). Hardy upright growing shrub. Succeeds well almost anywhere. Flowers in late summer; large, attractive.

Ardens. Double; rich purple; fine.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Jean d'Arc. Double; pure white.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A fine dwarf shrub or Japanese origin. Foliage small and changing to beautiful red in Autumn. It produces a mass of bright scarlet berries which are very attractive. Fine for hedge and group plantings.

Deutzia—Pride of Rochester. Large, upright-growing shrub. Double pinkish-white flowers borne in large pinnacles, underside of outer petals being rose.



Norway Maple and Hedge of Amoor River Privet



Deutzia Gracilis. A splendid low-growing shrub; fine for group and foundation plantings. Flowers white, single and abundant.

Forsythia Veridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion very early in the spring and before the foliage appears. Most effective when planted in groups.

Hydrangea Arborescens (American Everblooming Hydrangea or Hills of Snow). This magnificent hardy shrub blooms all summer. Flowers large and pure white, changing gradually to light green. Does best with some shade. One of our very best shrubs.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Well known old reliable variety. Blooms through August and September. Flowers very large, foliage fine.

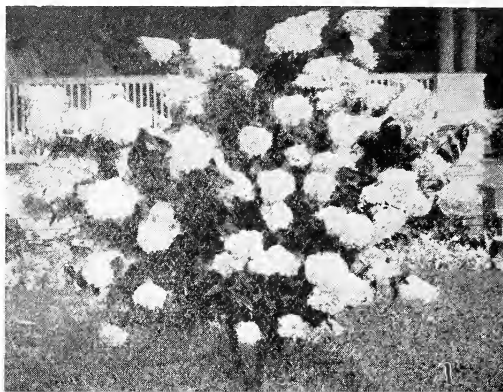
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (Tree-formed Hydrangea). Same as preceding variety but confined to single stem like a small tree.

Hydrangea Otaksa. Flowers large; pink or blue; blooms July and August. Very fine shrub.

Lilacs (Syringa). In purple and white; valuable large shrub. Blooms early in the spring.

Crepe Myrtle. Well known shrub or small tree. Produces great masses of beautiful fringed flowers throughout the whole summer; in purple and white.

Common Snowball (Viburnum Opulus Sterile). Well known shrub. Flowers white, quite large



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

and showy. Blooms early in the spring. Six to eight feet.

Japan Snowball (Viburnum Tomentosum Plicatum). Fine large shrub, flowers white and large; free bloomer. Foliage quite attractive. Likes some shade.

Spirea Van Houttei. Fine shrub of medium size. Foliage dark green, persisting until late autumn. Blooms late in the spring. The white flowers often bend the branches in graceful curves to the ground. Fine for foundation and mass planting.

Spirea Thunbergii. A charming low-growing shrub. Foliage small and dainty. Blooms very early in the spring. Flowers small and pure white. Fine for foundation and group planting.

Spirea Prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Vigorous growing shrub with long sprays of white double flowers almost covering the stem.

Spirea Reevesiana. A medium sized shrub. It blooms very early in the spring. Beautiful clusters of white flowers which completely cover the branches.

Sweet Shrub (Calycanthus). Well known. Flowers double; chocolate color and very fragrant.



Spirea Van Houttei in back and Spirea Thunbergii at base.

Weigela Rosea. Its delicate pink blooms are borne in great profusion all along the arching canes, making it an object of unusual beauty at blooming time. Foliage bright green and healthy.

HEDGE PLANTS

Abelia Grandiflora. This is a small leaved evergreen shrub which blooms nearly all the summer. It does not require much attention. Makes one of the best hedges, and is very fine for foundation and mass planting. Set plants 2½ feet apart.

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). This shrub is now being used quite extensively for hedge. Perfectly hardy; branches drooping and graceful; requires but little trimming. Foliage turns to bright red in the fall, and this is followed by numerous red berries. Set 12 to 15 inches apart.

Amoor River Privet. The best evergreen hedge plant; very thrifty, rapid grower, often making a nice hedge in one year. Set 12 inches apart.

CLIMBING VINES

Clematic Paniculata. A vigorous, thrifty growing vine with small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Beautiful in bloom and foliage.

Boston or Japan Ivy. A beautiful climbing vine. Fine for covering walls of stone or brick. Leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other. Foliage changes to crimson-scarlet in the fall.

English Ivy. A fine climbing evergreen vine. Clings well to walls or trunks of trees. Leaves beautiful; very dark green.

Wisteria. In purple and white. Rapid grower with long pendant flowers produced quite freely in the spring.

ROSES

Perhaps no flower is appreciated like the rose, and nowhere do they succeed better than in the South. Our roses are field-grown and hardy, well rooted and vigorous. We offer but a small list, but they are among the very best for the home garden and all but the ramblers are ever-bloomers.

White Roses

Bride. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses in cultivation. The flowers are creamy white, large, deliciously fragrant, and carried on stems of good length. Valuable for cutting.

Cochet, White Maman. One of the best white roses. The plant is healthy and will produce a great profusion of flowers. White with outer petals slightly tinged with pink.

Empress (Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). An extra-fine white rose; large, full and double, almost perfect in form, remaining beautiful even when fully expanded. Fine foliage, vigorous grower, free bloomer.

Killarney, White. This is almost identical with the pink variety, of which it is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and delicately scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the pink.

Pink Roses

Bridesmaid. A very free-blooming rose. Flowers large, fragrant, and of the clearest and deepest pink. Plants vigorous and strong growers.

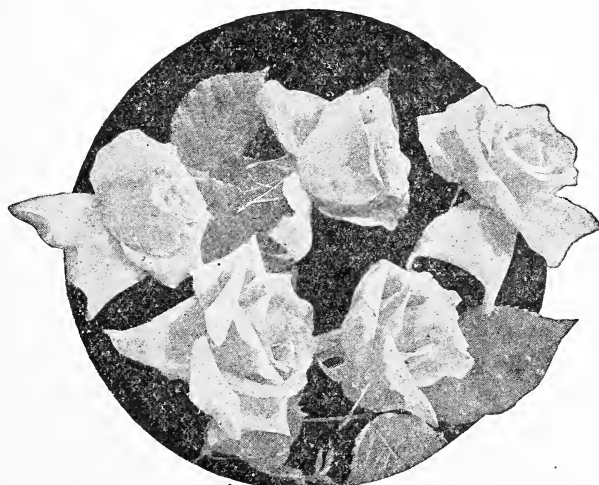
Cochet, Pink Maman. This is one of the very best roses. Deep rich pink, the inner side of the petals being silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Very large, fine buds and flowers.

Killarney, Pink. An Irish rose of exquisite beauty. Upright growing bush; beautiful, deep, bronzy green foliage. Color deep, brilliant, sparkling shell-pink.

Radiance. A new rose of very vigorous upright growing habit and wonderful foliage. Brilliant rose carmine. Blooms large and full, with large lovely buds.

Red Roses

Etoile de France. A wonderful rose from France. Vigorous upright grower, fine green foliage. The flowers are simply gorgeous; rich, velvety crimson; very large and double; exquisitely fragrant.



Empress or Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

RED ROSES (Continued)

Helen Gould. A good light red rose. Good grower; free bloomer; large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

Meteor. A very fine everblooming, dark, velvety red rose; quite hardy.

Rhea Reid. A magnificent new rose; for outdoor planting; it hardly has an equal. Color vivid scarlet-crimson; flowers large and marvelously beautiful; of strong rapid growth and always in bloom.

Yellow Roses

Etoile de Lyon. One of the very best yellow roses. Buds and blooms both large and very double; color deep golden yellow; free bloomer.

Lady Hillongdon. A very fine yellow rose. Long stems; flowers brilliant deep golden yellow, buds very fine.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. Deep saffron-yellow; blooms quite large and very fine; buds long and pointed; vigorous upright grower.

Sunburst. Fine long pointed buds; orange copper color. Does not fade. One of the best.

Climbing Everblooming Roses

Climbing American Beauty. A splendid climbing rose. Deep rich pink or crimson; fragrant as American Beauty; very great bloomer.

Climbing Meteor. A very satisfactory climbing rose; very fast grower; blooms very freely and for an unusually long time; rich velvety crimson; flowers simply magnificent.

Marechal Neil. Perhaps the most popular climbing rose for the South. Golden yellow; lovely buds.

Mrs. Robert Perry (Climbing Empress). The best white climbing rose we know of; a sport from the Empress; flowers exactly the same; strong grower and quite hardy in the South.

Rambler Roses

Dorothy Perkins. Delicate pink and white flowers borne in large clusters. A strong climbing rose and very free bloomer.

Excelsa. Fine thrifty growing rambler with rich, glossy green foliage and great clusters of crimson blooms. One of the best.

PEONIES

No other perennial compares favorably with the peony. It possesses so many good qualities that it is the standard of perfection. It is hardy, easy of culture and seems free from disease. It actually rivals the rose in delicacy of color, fragrance and general beauty. It thrives in almost any deep, rich, well drained soil. A covering of well-rotted manure each fall adds to its thriftiness. The flowers are quite large and showy and are produced in many shades of color. We offer in red, white and pink, strong roots of three to five eyes.

With an array of shrubbery and flowering plants artistically arranged in the front yard and fruit trees, vines and berry plants in the back yard, any home will be more "homey." Besides, the housewife will appreciate the supply of fresh fruits for the kitchen, and you can see a difference in the grocery bills.



DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apple trees	25 to 30	feet each way		
Peach trees	15 to 20	"	"	"
Standard Pears	20	"	"	"
Sour Cherries	20	"	"	"
Sweet Cherries	25	"	"	"
Mulberries	25 to 30	"	"	"
Plums and Apricots	15 to 18	"	"	"
Grape Vines	10 to 20	"	"	"
Dewberries and Raspberries	4	"	"	"
Pecans	30 to 40	"	"	"

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE WHERE PLANTED VARIOUS DISTANCES APART

1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet " " " "	10,890
3 " " " "	4,840
4 " " " "	2,725
6 " " " "	1,210
7 " " " "	888
8 " " " "	680
9 " " " "	537
10 " " " "	435
12 " " " "	302
14 " " " "	222
15 " " " "	193
16 " " " "	170
17 " " " "	150
18 " " " "	134
20 " " " "	108
25 " " " "	69
30 " " " "	48
35 " " " "	35
40 " " " "	27

North State Nursery Company

Julian, North Carolina

Members

